

## Saved Her Life

The unqualified endorsement of Fruitola and Traxo in a recent letter from Mrs. S. Grindle, 5613 Mignonette St., Pittsburg, Pa., will be of interest to other sufferers from stomach and intestinal troubles. Mrs. Grindle says:

"The doctors had given me up, saying the only hope left was an operation. I tried Fruitola and passed hundreds of gall-stones with the first two bottles. Am now feeling better than I have for years past. I will be glad to tell any sufferer how it has helped me, for I owe my life to it."

Fruitola possesses properties that act directly upon the intestinal parts, softening the congested waste and disintegrating the hardened particles that cause so much suffering, and expels the accumulation to the great relief of the patient. Traxo is a tonic-laxative that acts on the liver and kidneys, stimulates the flow of gastric juices, to aid digestion and removes bile from the general circulation. It serves to build up the weakened, run-down system. For the convenience of the public, arrangements have been made to supply Fruitola and Traxo through representative druggists. In Anderson they can be obtained at Evans' Pharmacy, Three Stores.

## Palmetto Theatre

### TODAY

Montrose Sisters Present

"ROMANCE ON THE SEASHORE"

MOVIES FOR TODAY

"THE BREAD LINE"  
Three Reel Reliance.

## BIJOU THEATRE

TODAY

"SUCH A PRINCESS"

Three Reel Rex.

"FATHER'S HELPING HAND"

Nestor Comedy.

"DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

We have also added a Musical Number without additional Admission Charge. Banjo and Harp, combined; together with a Violin and Yodler. These two Musicians play both Classical and Rag Time—and play both well. And the Yodler is away above the average.

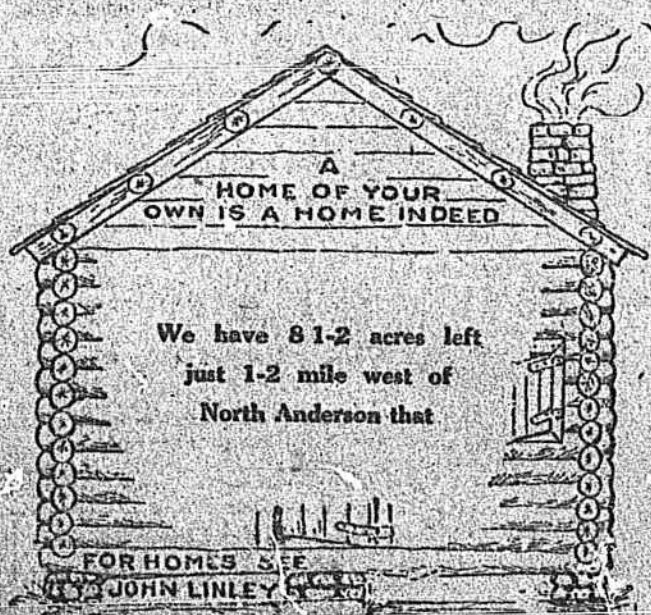
Chicora Bank  
Pelzer, S. C.

Capital and Surplus \$125,000.00  
Collections Given Careful Attention  
Ellison A. Smyth, President.  
Jno. A. Hudgens, Cashier.  
R. E. Tellison, Asst. Cashier.

THE BROKEN COIN

UNIVERSAL

AT THE BIJOU THEATRE EVERY WEDNESDAY.



We have 8 1-2 acres left  
just 1-2 mile west of  
North Anderson that

We will sell for \$155 an acre

Mr. Fletcher McClure recently  
bought 25 acres and Mr. R. A.  
Mayfield bought ten acres yester-  
day.

If you want 8 or 10 acres near  
town this is your opportunity.

# SITUATION AT BROGON MILLS

An Impartially Drawn Pen Picture  
of Conditions Existing There  
at Present.

(By L. M. Glenn)

Monday morning following the Saturday night rioting at Brogon Mills, I visited the plant with President J. P. Gossett, at his invitation, to get, first hand, knowledge of conditions existing there at present, and to note the effects, if there were any, of the disturbance which so alarmed the community on the evening mentioned. In extending me the invitation to visit the mill, President Gossett said, in effect, "I have been importuned by a number of people, several of them non-partisan in their attitude, to make a public statement setting forth conditions existing at the Brogon Mills. I told them that I had refrained from giving out for publication statements of our trouble, preferring to settle our differences privately and amicably. But I feel that conditions have reached the stage where the public is entitled to know the truth, and I am now ready to give it. I told them that I was going to invite representatives of the press to go to the mill with me and see for themselves, make their own investigations and reach their own conclusions. I am now ready for you to go with me. If you care to, I would be glad to have you see representatives of the Union, too, and get their side of the matter as well."

What the writer shall say is based on what he observed after carefully going over the entire mill property and upon statements made by President Gossett. In the outset, let it be understood that this is no discussion of the differences between operatives and mill management that brought about the strike. In fact, that subject was not mentioned by President Gossett, nor were questions asked along that line by the writer. Neither is this a discussion of the merits of Unionism. That subject was not discussed by the mill president. "At some future time I may make a statement with reference to Unionism," he said in parting. This, then, is a mere narrative, a pen picture, as it were, of incidents that have happened and of scenes existing at the mill, written impartially. This last claim, I realize, will be discounted as to its veracity by some for the simple reason that my brother-in-law, boss of the cloth room, was set upon and beaten several days ago while engaged with others in the loading of cloth for shipment, and because a double first cousin of mine, who accepted an offer to assist in the loading of cloth, was practically forced to abandon the undertaking. It will be further discounted because when I went to the mill with President Gossett I was jeered at by strikers who were standing about the entrance of the mill, and because when I left the mill in company with the superintendent a man standing nearby hurled a deck of greasy, dirty playing cards into our faces. But I believe I have been engaged in the business of newspaper reporting, which, to be anything but a miserable failure and outlawed by decent society, involves the narrating of facts impartially and without regard to my personal views and emotions—I say I believe I have been at the business of writing the truth (if not telling it always) long enough to curb what feelings I might have because of the treatment accorded my kin and the reception I was given upon my arriving at and departing from the mill Monday morning, and tell the simple truth as to the situation. I harbor no ill will against either side, nor am I under any obligation to anyone connected with the Brogon Mill situation in any way. I went there as a reporter, seeking the truth and mindful of the fact that the newspaper which I represented is obligated to thousands of readers who want to know the truth, and that regardless.

Upon alighting from the street car at the mill Monday morning we passed down to the main entrance through ranks of ladies and men, who, I understand, were former employees of the mill. We greeted them cordially and some of them returned the salute. We were recognized at once, and I was afterwards told that upon our alighting from the car word was passed along the line of pickets for us to be permitted to proceed unmolested. The first thing we did was to make a circuit of the huge mill building, on the outside. Our purpose in doing

this was to ascertain the exact location of the parties who engaged in the firing Saturday night. It had been alleged that the only firing done at the mill on that night was done by the six truckmen who were quartered in the mill, and that they fired from their positions within the engine room at persons who were in the highway that runs parallel with the length of the mill. Our investigation revealed the fact, first, that it is impossible for one to stand in the engine room and fire into the highway. This is true because of the relative positions of the boiler room, the engine room and the main building. The boiler room, a building of considerable length, rears its 21-inch brick wall along a line parallel with the road. The main building runs parallel with the boiler room building, the first wall of the former being probably a hundred feet to the west. The engine room is a comparatively narrow structure connecting the boiler room with the main building. In other words, the ground plan of the buildings is in the shape of the letter H. The perpendicular parts of the letter represent the boiler room and the main building, the one on the left being the boiler room and the one on the right the main building. The horizontal bar connecting the perpendiculars is the engine room. The road runs parallel with the perpendicular part of the letter representing the boiler room. Therefore, it is impossible for one to stand in the engine room and fire out into the road. It would either have to fire through two brick walls of 21 inches thickness each, or he would have to fire at a point so far ahead of him, in order to get around the intervening end of the boiler room, that the object of his aim would be indiscernible except in broad daylight. This leads to the undeniable conclusion that if the men quartered in the engine room fired at anyone, the person so personified upon had to be on the private property of the mill. This also leads to the natural conclusion that if any person or persons fired upon the truckmen in the engine room, they had to be on the private property of the mill. There is one other conclusion. It was a dark night, and there is no artificial lighting about the mill. There were not even lights in the mill, for the truckmen had been given explicit instructions to burn no lights. Therefore, for the truckmen to have seen anyone to fire upon they would of necessity have had to be very close up to the engine room windows.

Two window panes in one of the engine room sashes were shot away. There is also a hole shot through a pane in one of the dye room sash, and one through a pane in a slasher room sash. These rooms are on the northern end of the main building, one above the other, and at right angles to the side of the engine room on which the shooting took place. Estimates gathered from a number of reliable sources place the number of gun and pistol shots fired Saturday night from one hundred to one hundred fifty. People who were in the vicinity of the mill at the time of the shooting, and in no wise interested in the situation one way or the other, assert that the discharging of firearms occurred over a wide area about the mill. This undoubtedly refutes the claim that the firing was done by the truckmen who were quartered within the thick walls of the engine room. On the other hand, there is incontrovertible evidence that but two shots were fired from the engine room. I satisfied myself as to that. As to who fired these shots and for what purpose, I am informed that they were fired by the foreman of the trucking squad as a signal, when also blew distress calls on the steam whistles of the mill.

So much for the incident of Saturday night. Under normal conditions, that is, during the strike period, what does one see at the mill? At the four corners of the large building are pitched small tents, and about each tent there is congregated a squad of men. I was told that these are pickets, and that a system of military usage is followed. The picket squads are changed every six hours and the various squads are marshaled by captains. I was told that the purpose of this picketing is "to guard the mill property." No one is allowed to pass the picket lines and go on the mill property unless the pickets so will. I was told that the pickets were asked by whose orders they guarded the mill property, and that they replied it was upon instructions

of "the Union." They admit that no one is allowed to go on the mill property except by their knowledge and consent. As we walked about the mill President Gossett related to me the substance of conversations he had had with the pickets, and these are some of the questions he had put to them ever and anon: From whom are you people guarding the mill's property? Do you not know that you are on private property? Do you not know that the owners of this property have posted notices forbidding anyone trespassing upon it? Do you not know that the notices which we posted all about the property have been ruthlessly knocked down and trampled upon? You admit that no one whom you do not know is allowed on our property except with your knowledge and consent? Then when a person goes on this property he is there with your consent and with your knowledge? You do not deny that disorders of a serious nature have taken place on the mill property, and that as a result of these disorders the mill property has been damaged? Then those persons who committed these disorders and did this damage to the property were on the mill property by your knowledge and consent? You are not making good at the task which you say you have set yourselves to, and which you say is the cause of the picketing being maintained both night and day?

As to indignities that have been heaped upon mill officials and those persons who tried to work there during the strike, that is a phase of the matter which President Gossett did not care to go into, for, really, it is of no importance. Vile cursing, loathsome epithets and other insults of a verbal character hurled at officials and persons who attempted to do work at the mill are considered by the management of the mill of too trivial a nature and of too personal character to merit attention. President Gossett told me instead of things of a more serious nature than cursing a man. He carried me into the yard and showed me a large hole in the mud that had been excavated over a water main which connects the fire pumps with a reservoir where water is stored for fire purposes. There is a leak in this main. Some days ago a mechanic who has remained on duty in the mill took a negro laborer and went into the mill yard to repair this leak in the big pipe. The negro was made to quit his digging and leave the premises, it is said, and told that if he returned it would be at his own peril. The mechanic, I was told, was ordered to return to the mill building and leave the pipe alone. I looked down in the hole and saw the water trickling up through the mud from the broken main connecting the fire pumps with the reservoir. "And here we have a million and a half dollars worth of property at stake" is the only comment President Gossett made as he showed me this sight. From that he passed on to the subject of a negro laborer who was forbidden by some of the strikers to proceed with the harvesting of alfalfa in a nearby field belonging to the mill. He also told me of an employee of a bedding factory in the city who went to the mill to get a load of waste being ordered off the premises without getting the waste.

The men engaged in repairing the fire main, the negro harvesting the alfalfa and the man who went after the waste for his bedding factory were not "scabs," they were doing no work that had been done by any of the men out on the strike, yet, I was told, these men were ordered not to proceed with the work that they had been employed to do.

I was then escorted by President Gossett up to the cloth room. Here I was shown a great quantity of cloth ready for shipping. The cloth has been sold and the money paid for it upon contract for delivery at a stated time. But during the nine weeks the mill has been closed down but seven cars of cloth have been shipped, and now shipments are at a standstill. The mill authorities made desperate efforts to load the cloth on the cars from the day after the mill was closed down, and what little work was done along this line was carried on under the greatest difficulties. For several weeks the authorities were unable to maintain a steady force at the work of loading the cloth, because of interference from some of the strikers. It was while cloth was being loaded several days ago that the boss of the cloth room was attacked and the vice-president of the mill handled roughly and subjected to indignities. Finally, President Gossett, who is at the head of the Williamson Mills, asked for six volunteers from this mill to go to the Brogon Mill and assist in the loading of the cloth. Six good men, characterized by President Gossett as perfect gentlemen and splendid citizens, came to Anderson

of their own free will and started the loading of cloth. Inasmuch as it is next to impossible to get a person past the picket line, and especially if it is thought that he is entering the mill for purposes of working, it was decided that it would be best to quarter the men in the mill building after they were once gotten in. Accordingly, bunks were prepared for them and hot meals were sent them, three times a day. Arrangements for telephone communication between the men and their families at Williamson were made by President Gossett at the expense of the company, and everything else was done to assure them all comfort and contentment possible. President Gossett impressed upon them that not a one of them need remain there against his will. The men went to work under one of their number as foreman, and from the first their way was hard. "I paid them \$5 a day," said President Gossett, "and \$1.50 for their work and \$3.50 to keep their mouths shut and remain cool in the face of difficulties under which they would have to perform their work. Those men were not 'scabs,' not a one of them took the job of a man who had gone out on a strike."

The men proceeded with their work, under great difficulties however, during the regular hours. At night they were cautioned to repair to the engine room and retire after dark. This kept up until the truckmen became alarmed over expected attacks and requested President Gossett to provide them with some means of protection in the event they were the victims of an attack. At their solicitation President Gossett provided each of the six men with a cheap, double-barreled, breech-loading shot gun and a few cartridges loaded with three-drams of powder and No. 1 shot. The men were cautioned to make no display of the firearms and not to make use of them unless it became necessary in actual defense of their lives. In the event they had reason to believe an attack was about to be made, they were to sound a signal on the whistles.

And so the disturbance Saturday night. The truckmen admitted after the shooting had died down that they were doubtful of the wisdom of their longer remaining at the mill. Then came the question of getting them out of the mill without their being molested. This was accomplished, I am told, only after the six truckmen had subscribed to explicit promises that they would leave the premises and never return. At any rate, they were allowed to leave the mill unmolested. What was evidently the object of the campaign of abuse that had been carried on against the truckmen, namely, that of getting them out of the mill, having been accomplished, conditions at the mill Monday were quiet.

As was said in the outset, this article does not deal with the question of Unionism, for that subject was not discussed between President Gossett and myself. Neither is this article a statement of the underlying causes of the strike at Brogon Mills. The question of Unionism and the subject of what brought about the strike is entirely foreign to this statement. The situation at Brogon has gone far past either a question of Unionism and non-Unionism or the justice or injustice of the strike. This article is intended to convey to the general public a true picture of conditions as they exist at the mill today, a situation which anyone with eyes may go see for himself. I do not believe I have let any partisan feeling creep into what I have written. I have written of things as I saw them with my own eyes, what was told me by President Gossett and what has been told me by dozens of others since the strike has been on. I do not believe that any fair minded striker could conscientiously dispute any statement that I have made as to what has taken place at the mill and what is taking place there now. There is a lot more that could be written. I have not mentioned the forbearance that has been characteristic of the mill officials since the strike was called. I have not mentioned the extreme precautions that have been taken by them to avoid antagonizing the strikers or doing the slightest thing to influence their minds. I have said nothing of conditions of living at the mill previous to the strike, of the large sums of money expended by the management to fix up the mill village, a healthy, wholesome and happy community in which to live. To go into all these things would stretch this article out over many columns.

Putting it plainly, it appears to me that the Brogon Mills today is in a state of siege and the officials are prevented from peaceably pursuing their lawful rights to ship goods for which they have already been paid



Balmaroon  
Overcoats, Rain-  
proofed, New York  
styles.

\$8.50, \$10.00, \$12.50

See Window display.

T. L. Cely  
Co.

Order by P. Post.

and which they have contracted to deliver to their customers. So far as I could find out, there is no crox to the situation as it now stands. From what I understand, the mill management found that owing to business conditions a period of curtailment would have to be ordered, and posted in the mill notices that the mill would close down upon a certain date in the future. Without waiting for that date to arrive, we are told, there was a walkout. The management was placed in an embarrassing position thereby, it is related, owing to the fact that large quantities of cotton in process of manufacture were subject to loss and because of the status of shipping. The mill management was forced to make a company against these losses, but has met with the opposition that has been mentioned in this article. And there the matter stands at this writing.

What I have written is, of course, written after a visit to the mill property in company with the president. But what I have written I have not written necessarily from his standpoint, but from my own observations; and as for those things which I did not see with my own eyes and which I did not already know from other sources, I learned from him. If any representative of the strikers feels that what I have written has done his side of the situation an injustice, he can correct me if he will but extend to me the invitation, as President Gossett did, to view the situation in company with him.

Novel Power-Driven Cycle of Simple Construction.

Several interesting features are embodied in a light-weight, power-driven bicycle which was introduced at the recent Chicago motorcycle show, and is described and illustrated in the November Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is built especially for the person who needs an efficient and comparatively inexpensive conveyance of very simple construction. The power plant consists of a 11-2 hp. motor mounted in the front wheel, which is made of pressed steel. A gas tank of 1 gallon capacity, sufficient for 100 miles, is clamped to the handlebars. The front wheel is flexibly attached a three-stem fork and directly connected with the motor by means of a compressor. The advantage cited for the driving arrangement is that the weight of both the rider and engine is equally distributed, and the vibrations of the motor are not communicated through the frame. A speed range of from 5 to 25 miles an hour is provided. The cycle has a wheel base of 43 inches and weighs 115 pounds.